"The statement of the speaker only shows how easy it is for great men to be con-founded," said Sayre, "The speaker declares that I was not present during the time the matter in question was under con-sideration, when as a matter of fact the record shows that I was here and that I whispered consultation with his lieutenants, voted 'no' on the bill. The Speaker-The chair does not so un-

Sayre-Then the chair is mistaken, and if

The Speaker-I'll stand by the record. Sayre-I've no doubt you will.

SAYRE NOT TO BE DOWNED. Sayre then renewed his motion that the the motion in writing. The speaker, however, ruled that the journal could not be taken up again after it had once been ap- angel of compromise appeared and when proved by the motion to dispense with the | the House was called to order again the wards discovered that he had not been present, in which the House had refused to

During this time Mr. Cully was on his speaker ignored him. Sayre announced that he would appeal from the decision of the chair in holding his motion out of order. With except that part referring to the proceedings in connection with bill No. 288.

This motion also prevailed without oppoand while he was writing out the appeal Mr. Stansbury took a hand and discussed the situation, arguing that the House could

Sayre sent up his appeal, which was sec-onded by Slack, and Sparks moved that the As the roll call proceeded it was very apparent that a majority of the members of ing in the negative. He asked a correc-

Bearss, Beckman, Bell, Edwards, Fear, what surprised, but he made the best of it Hastings, Hull, Kline, Miller, Miner, Min- and later made a motion that, whereas the nick, Morgan, Morton, Rock, Salisbury, entire controversy in the matter had not Stults, Wright and Yencer. Several of the on the bill, all of the proceedings in conmembers explained their votes and the roll nection with the controversy should be excall was thereby prolonged for several min- punged from the record. This motion was Sherman, of Decatur, in explanation of his vote, said that between the statement of the employes, who could have no interest in faisifying the returns, and the statement of two members who, for polit-ical reasons, might find it expedient to de-said that he would take the word and recsire to be recorded against the bill when ord of the clerks against the statement they had really voted for it, he was inclined to stand by the former. Sherman's remarks were taken as a direct personal re- he had been incorrectly recorded and asked lection on the two members who were asking that the record be corrected by Mr. Slack, who declared that Sherman had no right to make such insinuations on the floor CHAIR NOT SUSTAINED.

After the motion to table the appeal had | Senate Killed His Bill for Free Textfailed to carry the question recurred to "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House," and on this there was another roll call, in which Sayre's fifty-seven supporters stood by him and the speaker lost three votes, the total being 33

The speaker then stated that Sayre's motion was before the House and handed it down to be read again. It was read, and Sayre spoke at length in support of his contention. During Sayre's speech and for several minutes following it the speaker was in the Senate this session, and he earned in close consultation with several representatives who were standing with him on the proposition. It was apparent that something was up and the "something" developed when the speaker recalled Sayre's motion, ruling that the appeal from the decision of the chair was not on the decision in regard to the motion to correct the jour-nal and recall the bill, but on a motion to suspend the rules and correct the journal

WEATHER FORECAST.

Probably Fair To-Day and To-Morrow Throughout Indiana. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- Forecast for

Saturday and Sunday:

For Indiana and Illinois-Fair on Saturday and Sunday; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

For Ohio-Fair on Saturday, except probably snow on northeast lake shore. Sunday fair; fresh to brisk southwest to north-

For Lower Michigan-Fair on Saturday, except snow on the west shore and extreme north portion. Sunday probably fair; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

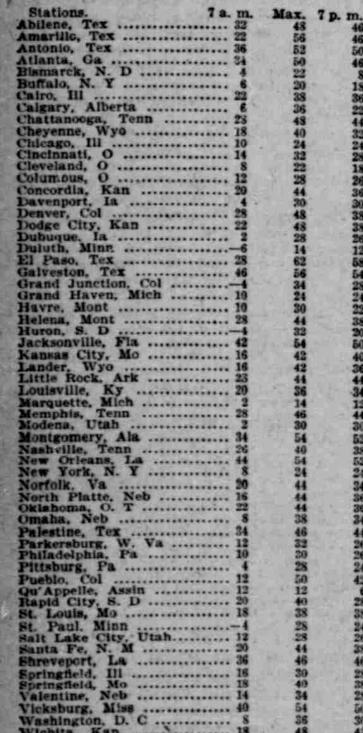
For Kentucky-Fair on Saturday and

Local Observations on Friday.

Bar. Tem. R.H. Wind. Weather. Prec. 30.52 10 77 S'west. Clear. 0.00 30.32 26 94 South. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 28; minimum tempera-Comparative statement of the mean tempera fure and total precipitation on Feb. 20:

Plus. W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director.

Yesterday's Temperatures.



MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

GENOA, Feb. 20, 7 a. m.-Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from New York, on a cruise; Cambroman, from Boston. CURACAO, Feb. 20 .- Arrived: Princessin Victoria Luise, from New York, via Nas-

BROWHEAD, Feb. 20.—Passed: Belgen-land, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. ST. MICHAEL'S. Feb. 20 .- Passed: Trave. from New York for Genoa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- Arrived: Cedric

and Bovie, from Liverpool. BREMEN, Feb. 20.-Arrived: Branden-burg, from New York. HAVRE, Feb. 20 .- Arrived: La Bretagne from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.-Arrived: Sylvania,

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to use. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Zio.

and recall the bill which he said Sayre had made verbally.

Sayre insisted that the appeal was in regard to the decision on his written motion, and the House was treated to a prolonged argument between the member from Wa-bash and the speaker, in which both read from the rules and bandled points of order and precedents back and forth until no one was able to keep an accurate record of the proceedings. Finally Marshall held another and a moment later the members were sur-prised to hear him recognize Muir, of Marion, on a motion to adjourn. The motion Sayre—Then the chair is mistaken, and the will consult the record, the reliability of which he is so zealously defending, he will house adjourned in the face of demands the device of demands and the state the question, call for a viva voccurrence will be will be adjourned in the face of demands a division and a storm was seconded and the speaker proceeded to for ayes and noes, a division and a storm of noes on the viva voce that apparently exceeded the volume of ayes.

The entire morning had been devoted to the dispute, and it seemed as far as ever

ANGEL OF COMPROMISE. During the two hours' intermission before the afternoon session, however, the

reading thereof on Thursday morning, ex- | matter was speedily settled. Miller, of Barcept under suspension of the rules, and tholomew, offered a motion to amend he again held the motion out of order. The | Sayre's motion by substituting another mospeaker cited as a precedent a case in the | tion to the effect that the vote by which Legislature of 1895, when a member was re- | the reading of the journal on Thursday corded as voting for a bill and it was after- morning had been dispensed with be reconsidered. Sayre agreed to the motion and correct the journal. Sayre characterized it was carried without opposition. The of-the precedent as a bad one. for reading or correction. Sayre moved that | of life. feet again asking recognition, but the the reading of the journal be dispensed

> · Clerk Heilman read the journal, and Messrs. Cully and Green arose and asked

Then came the surprise of the day. Representative Sherman arose in his seat and appeal be laid on the table. The ayes and announced that he was incorrectly recordnoes were demanded on the motion to table. | ed in the vote. He said he had voted for the House were not in accord with the tion, which was also ordered. Sherman's speaker and the result showed 36 ayes to 58 noes. The appeal was not tabled.

The Republican members who voted with Sayre to sustain his appeal from the decision of the chair were Baird, Bamberger, Sayre, Schermerhorn, Stechhan, changed the result of the House's action Sherman's sudden reversal of opinion in regard to the reliability of the work of the House's clerks furnished the members much

comments, but he took it all good-naturedly. GRAY'S VALIANT FIGHT.

of a member of the House, and the incon-

sistency of his action when he claimed that

Books in the Schools.

Senator James P. Gray made a valiant fight in the Senate yesterday to save the life of his bill providing that the State shall furnish text-books free of charge to pupils in grades below the high school. He was defeated and the vote was overwhelmingly against him, but in defense of the justice and practicability of his plan the senator from Vanderburg made one of the best speeches which have been heard

The Senate committee on education made a divided report on the bill, the majority of the committee recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Senator Gray signed a minority report recommend-ing the passage of the bill. The debate on the adoption of the minority report was lengthy and warm. Senator Barcus took the lead in opposing legislation of this character, which, he said, was bad in theory and practice. Senator Lindley urged that the bill be killed and Senator Starr could find nothing in it to please him, Senator Gray closed the debate with an earnest, polished speech, the first address of any length that he has made during the session, appealing to the senators to vote for the minority report. Senator Gray

Senator Gray's Speech.

"Freedom of religion, freedom of speech freedom of education form the great cornerstone upon which has been built the massive structure of our federal and state governments, which the wrath and power of the combined nations of the earth cannot cause to tremble, and only the ultimate wrath of God can destroy.

"But, senators, the greatest of this trinity is freedom of education, for free education has created the self-reliant, independent American citizen who in a short century and a quarter has, with his forceful hand and brain, changed, as if by magic, a howling wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and savages, to a liberty-loving land of plenty and prosperity stretching from ocean to ocean and controlling through sheer energy the destinies of two-thirds of the governments of the earth.

"Mr. President, when our sturdy pilgrim fathers first landed on the rock-bound and inhospitable coast of New Ergland they first built a church and then a schoolmains to this day, the nucleus and foundation of our continued prosperity, whether it be in the humble country district or in the more imposing school city. "The educational history of Indiana has

ever been one of advancement from the first log-cabin school until to-day, when our splendid universities and schools are landmarks in every county of the State. "The time was when the name 'Hoosier' was held in derision as significant of ignorance and illiteracy, but to-day, thank God, it stands for wisdom in civil government, wisdom in business pursuits and wisdom in the management of our educational institutions and common schools. "The little town of New Harmony, where forty years ago Edward Eggleston unjustly portrayed the illiteracy of Indiana citizens n his story of 'The Hoosier Schoolmaster

has been well named, in our day, 'the Little "Hoosiers have gone forth from our splen did educational institutions and have won world-wide fame in every corner of the globe, and in our native land they have ever been and are now found foremost in halls of Congress; foremost in professions; foremost in business pursuits; foremost in religious and educational development foremost in the development of the great resources of our magnificent country. "But, Mr. President, I regret to say that indiana has for the first time in her history fallen behind many of her sister States in an educational matter of the utmost vital importance-of vital importance because it affects the poor man who can only secure an education for his children by undergoing serious hardship, when our schools are not

really and truly free in fact as well as in "Free schoolhouses and free teachers do not make free schools; we must have free schoolhouses, free teachers, free books and free supplies to have free schools in the truest sense. The cost of books and sup plies places upon the shoulers of the poor a burden which they cannot and should not be asked to bear by a rich and affluent State which owes its very being and its present condition of wealth and greatness

CRUDE METHODS OF OLD. "In the incipient days of our free-school ers, composed of the Governor of the State, system we were indeed glad to have a few | the state superintendent of public instruccrude schoolhouses and a few sturdy teach- | tion and the presidents or some other offiers; also in those days we were glad to | cer of the leading colleges and superintendhave warm homespun upon our backs and | ents of schools of the largest cities of the a good, substantial meal after a hard day's | State. With all due respect to these genwork with the ax or plow, but to-day, sen- | tlemen and with due respect and acknowlators, we have grown rich, our school system has become a model to be followed by | books for use in the schools, I submit to junior States. We are on the topmost wave of success; our State debt is practically paid; our people are happy and industrious; our granaries are overflowing with the full- tives of schoolbook corporations, who are ness of rich harvests; our mines are being worked as never before; our mills and factories are alive with the buzz and hum of human industry which makes Indiana a synonym for thrift and industry in every

reat State of Indiana to retrograde in the matter of education and be surpassed by both older and younger States-for we must advance or we will retrograde?

have long been in use. The following twenty-four States and the District of Colum-33,000,000, have either optional or compulsory laws for furnishing free text-books and supplies in the common schools: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Idaho, Connecticut, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Maryland,

Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Washington, New York, District of Columbia. "The city of Philadelphia has furnished free text-books to its schools for eighty-five years and the city of New York for more than fifty years. The annual reports of state superintendents of public instruction from all of the twenty-four States and the District of Columbia show that the system of free text-books gives entire and complete satisfaction, and no town, village, district or county in any of these States has ever expressed any dissatisfaction except three small villages in Michigan aggregating a population of less than 1,000 people. Such a record seems in itself almost a complete vindication of the free text-book sys-tem. The city of St. Louis adopted the free text-book plan about five years ago by furnishing the four lowest grades in the

"Chicago, that great center of greed and gain, is the only city in the United States above 300,000 in population which does not furnish free text-books. "There are many reasons why we should

have free text-books and many advan-tages derived therefrom. The first great reason is that the poor are enabled to secure an education without being forced to bear the burden of the cost of books and thereby often deprived of the necessaries

COST DECREASED. "The education of the children of the poor, many of whom would otherwise be neglected, is most conducive to good citizen-

"The compulsory education law is self-ennot go behind its record and change the that they be recorded as voting in the neg-vote on a bill after the result had once been ative instead of the affirmative. It was "The total cost of schoolbooks is largely decreased by using the books several times.

> ing the usual delay of a week or ten days occasioned by tardiness of pupils in procuring the proper books. "Children are taught the great importance of taking care of and protecting public property. In this last connection allow me to say that no one who has never been in touch with poor men's families, who has never been welcomed to poor men's homes, can have the faintest conception of the feeling of degradation and heart-felt shame, aye, and of resentment in poor families who are forced to acknowledge themselves pau-

"Free books save time by giving an im-

mediate organization of schools and avoid-

ners that the boon of knowledge may be gained for their children. "It makes good and worthy citizens of parents who would under the present law be humiliated and degraded by being forced to declare themselves paupers in order to procure for their children free books which

they are unable to buy. "At least ten years of my life have been spent among such poor, and I am proud to say that I believe I was never unwelthat his vote be placed in the affirmative column subjected him to some embarrassing come in any poor man's home. Their feelings, their sensibilities, are as fine and as keen as those of more fortunate brothers: their pride and ambition are as great or greater than those above them in wealth. My fellow-senators, many a good man has thus become an Anarchist and mony a child has grown to manhood and into anarchism through the sting of pauperism in-

flicted in our free schools "I admit that there have been some reasons given against the use of free textbooks.

"To my mind the greatest and principal of these reasons is the narrow-minded one of cost to the State. Any money which may be spent by any State for education is returned tenfold in good citizenship, in decreased cost of public charitable institutions and in decreased cost of maintenance of jails, reformatories and State prisons. It has been alleged that text-books used several times will carry disease, but actual practice has shown that no more disease is carried in free books than in the circulation of money, and to meet this objection it is possible to fumigate books to such an extent as to make spread of disease from this source impossible. It has further been said that the child who is furnished with free text-books does not have the proper sense of ownership. On the other hand, he is imbued with the necessity of protecting and caring for the property of others and of the State.

COST OF BOOKS. "A statement prepared for me by the state superintendent of public instruction shows that the books for four years in the common schools cost \$5.75, or at the rate of 72 cents per annum per pupil. In 1901 there were in attendance in the common school of the State of Indiana 420,276 pupils. Calculating acording to the figures furnished by the state superintendent books for a single year in the entire State would cost \$302,598.72. Adding to this 5 per cent. under the provision of this bill we would have a total cost of \$317,728.65, or an average for each of the ninety-two counties of the State of \$3,456. It is estimated that the books can be used for three years, but to leave an ample margin for all possible contingencies, let us suppose that instead of an increased cost of one-third each year there should be an in-creased cost of one-half of the

amount each year on account of the books being used over again. We would thus have an additional cost to the State of Indiana each year of \$158,864.32, or an average cost for books each succeeding year, to each of the ninety-two counties of the State, of \$1,727. In connection with the estimated cost to the State of schoolbooks, under the provisions of this bill, desire to state that I wrote each of the five different schoolbook companies now furnishing books under contract, requesting that they give me the amount of money which each had received from the school corporations of Indiana for books in 1901 One of these copanies showed me the courtesy of telephoning, but made such excuses for furnishing the information desired as panies refused point-blank to furnish any information, although such information is a matter of public record. Two of the companies made no reply. I then procured from the state statistician the following total figures which all schoolbook companies had received from the various school county superintendents of the State

"Total amount of money spent under the supervision of the State for common schoolbooks in 1901, \$223,135.84. This amount falls considerably below the estimated amount of \$317,000, and may be accounted for by a number of pupils using old books.
"In connection with the cost of books I desire to say that my casual investigations have shown that we pay too much for our schoolbooks by probably from 75 to 100 per cent., and these investigations have satisfied me that with the practical abolition of the so-called schoolbook trust or schoolbook combination, that thousands upon thousands of dollars can be saved each year to the people of the State of Indiana, for the attendance of children in our common schools does not comprise two-thirds of the school children of the State, In support of this statement allow me to quote briefly from the annual re-port of the superintendent of public in-struction of lowa, wherein he gives the cost of books in various States for 1901: "The average annual cost in all the publ schools of Maine has been as follows since 1891: \$1.16, 54 cents, 34 cents, 40 cents, 46 cents, 57 cents, 67 cents. This statement includes all expenditures for books, pencils, paper, ink. slates, etc.

The average cost in Nebraska has been reduced to an average of 45 cents for all books and supplies, and the reports the state superintendents of most of the States using free text-books show that the cost is very much below the present cost of books in the State of Indiana. LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

"I desire to state further that I am heartily opposed to the purchase of schoolbooks and letting of contracts by the present Board of Education, otherwise known as the State Board of Schoolbook Commissionedgment of their ability to select proper you that with the exception of the Governor of the State they are not such persons as would be able to make bargains and close contracts with the representasome of the smartest business men and traders of our country, who have been acbargains and negotiating large transactions. Is it not the exception to the general rule that a professor in a college or "With such prosperity staring us in the any great educator is at the same time a face, will this General Assembly allow the good business man? It would be just as wise to take a business man and expect him to carry on a discourse in Greek or San-

"But I do not propose to stray from my "Permit me to give a few facts and figures concerning free schoolbooks in the experience of other States where such books I should have stood at this time upon the will be dropped by the present General

floor of the Senate chamber to advocate a minority report on such a great question as that of having free text-books in our common schools, for this question is growing in importance day by day and will con-tinue to grow until all supplies as well as books are furnished free. I am aware that many persons who send their children to parochial schools oppose this measure, but the same persons will abolish our entire free school system and have opposed it from its conception. Since the introduction of the bill under consideration I have heard ministers of the gospel who manage parochial schools admit that their only real opposition was to the extra taxation which such a measure might bring about. I do not blame them except in so far as they forget that under any system of taxation taxpayers all pay for some conveniences and luxuries for the common good which never directly benefit them. Should we listen to such a plaint? I say no, a thou-

sand times no. "Our public school system is one of our American fundamental principles. It is an institution of the State and must be supported by the taxes of all alike. I regret to say that the two ministers referred to threatened me with political disaster. If I had to die politically in the success of such a cause I would welcome the open grave. "Mr. Presidents and senators, I appeal to you in the name of education, I appeal to you in the name of good citizenship, I appeal to you in the name of good citizenship, I appeal to you in the name of the poor people of Indiana who cannot appeal for themselves, I appeal to you without regard to party affiliations not to cast aside lightly a matter of such great importance. Do not return to your constituents and be forced to acknowledge that you killed a free schoolbook measure in the committee room. Give this measure an opportunity of being discussed upon the floor of the Senate and do not smother it without drawing a second breath of life. The laboring man and the poor man of every vocation demands it, and since nearly half of our great country enjoys free text-books why not give them to the people of Indiana? If you defeat this measure, having considered it upon the floor of the Senate, I shall be satisfied and the people of Indiana will be satisfied that you did as your conscience dictated. "I therefore move you, Mr. President, that the minority report on this bill be adopted and demand the ayes and noes." The vote on the adoption of the minority report was 35 noes and 9 ayes. The death of the bill was a great personal disappointment to the senator, who entered the Legis-lature principally for the purpose of advo-

cating the enactment of such a law. VOTING MACHINE BILL PASSED. The voting machine bill, the joint property of Senator Matson and Representative Wright, was passed by the Senate yesterday morning by a vote of 37 to 5 Three Democrats and two Republicans voted against the bill-Senators Fortune. Askren, Thralls, Lyons and Starr. Senator Fortune opposed the passage of the measure because no amendment was inserted limiting the cost of voting machines Senator Starr fought it because he did not want the city of Richmond obliged to use the machines. The bill goes at once to the House for the concurrence of that body in the Senate amendments. The probability is that it will be approved in its present form by the House and will be come a law. It applies to counties con-taining cities of 13,000 or more population. The Senate adopted a new rule yesterday intended to facilitate the transaction of business. The rule provides that speeches in debate shall be limited to ten minutes. It was presented in the report of the committee on rules and was supported by Democrats and Republicans alike. The Senate

without devoting valuable hours to long and reported to the proper committees. Senate bills No. 57, No. 110, No. 111, No. 190 and No. 222 were referred to the House. Committees reported on thirty-nine bills twenty-eight of which were measures originating in the Senate. Favorable ports were made on Senate bills No. No. 293, No. 112, No. 308, No. 322, No. 329, No. 300, No. 334, No. 325, No. 330, No. 62, No. 45, No. 262, No. 337, No. 336, No. 248, No. 289, No. 341, No. 357, No. 358, No. 320, and House bills No. 236, No. 7, No. 81, No. 291, No. 350, No. 187, No. 288 and No. 55. The following bills were killed by Senate committees: Senate bills No. 17, No. 302, No. 124, No. 255 and No. 66, and House bills No. 185, No.

has barely enough time as it is to give the

bills before it the briefest consideration

A concurrent resolution was introduced asking the Lieutenant Governor to appoint three hold-over senators a commit tee to investigate the methods used in other States for the care of epileptics and to report to the next General Assembly. The Senate wrangled for half an hour near the close of the afternoon session as to when the body should convene again. About half of the senators wanted to have a Saturday session held, but there was the other half equally determined that ad-journment should be taken until Monday morning. The yea and no vote was demanded and the senators were placed on record. The motion to adjourn until Monday morning carried, 22 to 20.

SENATOR BURNS'S BILL.

It Was One of the Measures Passed by

House-Routine Work. The House accomplished little yesterday, as the greater part of the day was devoted to the contest between Mr. Sayre and the speaker, but in the afternoon several new bills were received, committee reports were submitted and two bills were passed, both under suspension of the rules. The first was one of the bills introduced by the late Senator Burns. It enables the city of Mishawaka to sell its electric light and water works plants. The second was one justice thereof; of the bills of Representative Cantwell, who is seriously ill at a hospital in this city. It concerns the crossings of electric and steam railroads and provides that the road that makes the crossing shall, if it be a grade crossing, establish and maintain an interlocking plant. This bill is one upon

which the representatives of the steam and electric roads agreed, and there was no opposition to it. The committee on libraries recommended for passage the concurrent resolution pro-viding for the purchase of Henry S. Car-thorn of the historic volumes of the Western Sun newspaper, printed and published at Vincennes, Ind., by Elihu Stout, covering a period from the year 1807 to 1845, containing among other documents the jour-

nals of the territorial Legislature. Slack's resolution requesting Congress to call a convention that an amendment might be made to the United States Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote was reported with two recommendations, the majority for indefinite postponement and the minority for passage. Slack spoke for the adoption of the minority report, but it was ta-bled by a vote of 50 to 38 and the majority report was then concurred in.

CLARK STATUE BILL.

The bill providing for a statue of George Rogers Clark in statuary hall at Washington, which was made a caucus measure by the House Republicans, was also reported with two recommendations, the majority favoring passage and the minority for passage with an amendment substituting the name of Gen. Benjamin Harrison for that of Clark. Kirkman, the majority caucus chairman, moved that the minority report be tabled and on that the Democrats vociferously demanded the ayes and noes, their sole purpose being to put the Republicans on record as voting against General Harrison. The roll call was ordered and the Democrats all consistently voted no. Miller, of Bartholomew, and Stookey, of Kosciusko, were the only Republican members who bolted the caucus. Miller, in explanation of his vote, said: "I cannot understand why the question of a statue for George Rogers Clark was one for caucus action, and I did not participate in the caucus of my colleagues on the bill. I regard Benjamin Harrison as the first citizen of Indiana. I cast my first presidential vote for him and I take

great pleasure in voting 'no' on this mo-Stookey did not explain his vote. The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 56 to 34. Kirkman then moved that the majority report be concurred in, and on that he demanded the previous question, the object being to shut off debate and spare the House the ordeal of several "extemporaneous" addresses on the subject that had been carefully prepared by minority members. The demand for the previous question was seconded by a vote of 55 to 34 and the majority report concurred in.

VINCENNES CLAIM DELAYED.

Gray Bill Withdrawn and Resolution Adopted for a New Commission.



Just Try to Get Well

Find out what I know. Learn why my offer is possible. Write me a postal—that's all.

Then I will mail you an order - good at any drug store - for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself, and your mere word shall decide it.

Note What That Means

No matter about your prejudice and doubts. They are natural-but put them aside for once.

Look at It this way:- If my treatment succeeds, you are well. If it fails, it is free. Your whole risk is the postal you write.

And consider this:-You see this offer everywhere, and thousands every week accept it. Don't you realize that I must be curing these thousands, else the offer would ruin me?

And can't you believe-in view of the faith I show -that my vast experience may have solved a way to

Don't be too hesitating when your health is at stake. Just try for a month to get well. Then, if you are still doubtful, let your druggist send the bill

My Method is This:

My Restorative strengthens the inside nerves. It is my discovery—the result of my lifetime's work. Instead of doctoring the weak organ, I bring back the nerve power which alone makes each vital organ act. I give it the strength to do its duty, just as I

would give a weak engine more steam. I nearly always succeed. My records show that 39 out of each 40 who get my Restorative on trial pay for it gladly, because they are cured. The best of other treatments cannot cure one chronic case in ten. My book will tell you why.

-Cut Out This Coupon-

For we all resolve to send for something, but forget. name and address to

Dr. Shoop, Box 790, Racine, Wis. Book 1 on Dyspepsia.

Book 2 on the Heart.

Book 3 on the Kidneys.

Book 6 on Rheumatism. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all Druggists.

Assembly. A resolution was presented to the Senate yesterday by the committee on finance-Senators Goodwine, Gray, Gochenour, Ogborn, Milburn, Harrison and Layman-which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate in detail the claim of the university against the State and to present a report to the Sixty-fourth General Assem-

Senator James P. Gray, who had introduced a bill providing that the Vincennes State for the loss brought about by the confiscation of certain lands by the State claimed by the university, came to the conclusion that there was no use trying to get the bill through this session of the legislature. The time has grown so short and so many objections would have been raised that the bill would have been killed almost certainly, which would have been | derburg, one; Lawrence, Martin and Ormoral defeat for the university. He agreed to the suggestion that the whole matter be referred to a commission. The claim of the Vincennes University of the most hoary-headed visitors to the General Assembly. For more than three-quarters of a century it has been coming up time and time again in some form or another, and during that time the university has managed to receive about \$80,000 in compensation for lands illegally taken by the State. The claim of the university was, in all, \$200,000, which leaves a difference of \$120,000 still de-

THE RESOLUTION. The text of the resolution presented "Whereas, Senate bill No. 238 now pending rovides for the issuing of the bonds of the

state in the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in payment and full set-tiement of the claim of the board of trustees for the Vincennes University against the State of Indiana; and, "Whereas, It is apparent that there will not be sufficient time at the present session of the Legislature for the full investigation of said claim as to the amount, equity and

"Therefore, Your committee to whom was referred said bill beg leave to report in lieu | one; Tippecanoe, one; Tippecanoe and Warthereof the following preamble and reso- | ren, one; White and Pulaski, one; Benton lution, to wit: "Wnereas. In the report of a commission heretofore appointed by the president of the Senate, it is stated that the State of Indiana has committed a wrong against the Vincenses University by selling its lands in

Gibson county, in said State, under the assumption that said lands belonged to the It is further stated in the "Whereas. report of said commission that very inadejuate compensation has been rendered by the State to said university for the wrong done, but said commission did not find the amount of money, if any, that would compensate said unnversity for the losses and damages sustained by it on account of the acts of the State and its agents in relation

to said lands; and, "Whereas, The State should recognize any equitable and moral responsibility that may be resting upon it for any wrong that it may have inflicted upon said university, "Now, therefore, Be it resolved, by Senate of the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the House of Representatives concurring, that the secretary auditor and treasurer of the State of Indiana, be and are hereby appointed a commission to make full and careful investigation of said claim and all matters.connected therewith and ascertain what amount of money, if any, would fairly and justly compensate said board of trustees for the damages and losses sustained by it growing out of the acts of the State nd its agents regarding said lands, and after auditing the account between the State and said university on just and equitable grounds, report their finding and recdations thereon to the next General

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. Stutesman Adds to the Number of Measures on This Subject.

Another legislative apportionment bill made its appearance in the House yesterday. Representative Stutesman, of Miami, is the author, and he claims that his scheme for redistricting the State for legislative purposes is the most equitable that has been offered during the session. Under his apportionment thirty-one of the sena-torial districts will be Republican, sixteen Democratic and three doubtful, and practically the same proportion prevails in the ntative districts. Mr. Stutesman arranges the districts as

Lake and Porter, one; Laporte and St Joseph, one; St. Joseph, one; Elkhart, one; Lagrange and Noble, one; Steuben and De Kalb, one; Allen, one; Allen and Adams, A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding piles. No cure, no psy. Druggists are authorized by manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Removes in instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guar-antee no cure, no pay. Price, 50c.

Pulaski and Starke, one; Fulton and Wabash, one; Newton, Jasper, White and Benton, one; Parke, Warren and Vermillion, one; Tippecanoe, one; Miami and Howard, one; Carroll and Clinton, one; Grant, one; Grant, Blackford and Wells, one; Jay and Randolph, one; Madison and Tipton, one; Hamilton and Boone, one; Madison, one; Delaware, one; Montgomery and Fountain, one; Vigo, one; Vigo and Clay, one; Marion, four; Marion, Hendricks and Shelby, one; Henry and Hancock, one; Morgan, Johnson and Putnam, one; Wayne, one; Rush, Fayette and Union, one; Bartholomew and Decatur, one; Greene, Monroe and Owen, one; Brown, Jackson and Washington, Floyd and Harrison, one; Clark, Scott and Jennings, one; Jefferson, Ripley and Switzerland, one: Franklin, Dearborn and Ohio one; Huntington and Whitley, one; Vanange, one; Daviess and Dubois, one; Spen-cer, Crawford and Perry, one; Knox and Sullivan, one; Vanderburg, Pike and Warrick, one; Gibson and Posey, one. -Representatives .-

Posey, one, Vanderburg, two; Vanderburg and Warrick, one; Spencer, one; Gibson, one; Gibson and Pike, one; Knox, Daviess and Dubois, one; Martin and Orange, one; Knox, one; Daviess, one; Lawrence, one; Sullivan, one; Greene, one; Monroe and Brown, one; Crawford and Perry, one; Harrison and Floyd, one; Floyd, one; Clark, one; Scott, Clark and Washington, one; Jefferson, one; Ripley and Jennings, one; Dearborn, one; Ohio and Switzerland, one; Jackson, one; Bartholomew, one; Johnson, one; Vigo, two; Vigo and Vermillion, one; Parke, one; Clay, one; Clay one; Putnam, one; Hendricks, Morgan, one; Marion, eight; Marion and Hancock, one; Sheiby, one; Decatur, one; Rush, one; Henry, one; Wayne, one; Wayne and Fayette, one; Union and Franklin, one; Randolph, one; Delaware, two; Madison, three; Jay, one; Randolph, Jay and Blackford, one; Adams, one; Wells, one; Hamilton, one; Hamilton and Tipton, one; Boone, one; Montgomery and Putnam, one; Fountain, one; Clinton, and Newton, one; Lake, one; Lake and Jasper, one; Laporte, one; Laporte and Porter, one; Cass, one; Miami, one; Wabash, one; Huntington, one; Grant, two; Grant, Miami and Cass, one; Huntington, Wabash and Fulton, one; Allen, three; Whitley and Kosciuske, one; De Kalb, one; Noble, one; Lagrange and Steuben, one; Kosciusko, one; Elkhart, two; St. Joseph two; St. Joseph and Starke, one; Marshall,

TO PROTECT NEWSPAPERS.

Bill Making It a Crime to Furnish False Information.

Representative Hastings, of Washington, House at the next roll call that is of especial interest to the newspaper fraternity. It is entitled "a bill for an act to make the name of an informant giving facts in regard to crime to any editor, publisher, reporter or correspondent of a newspaper printed or published in this State a privileged communication before a grand jury or a court of inquiry investigating such crime, and making it an offense for any person to give false information to any editor, reporter, publisher or correspondent of any newspaper with respect to the comounishment therefor.

The bill provides that "whenever any person shall inform any editor or publisher of any newspaper printed or published in this State, or any reporter or correspondent connected therewith, of any crime theretofore committed in this State, or of any fact or facts concerning such crime, which information is by such person communicated to such editor, publisher, reporter or correspondent as a matter of news and for publication in such newspaper, such editor, publisher, reporter or correspondent shall not be compelled against his will to divulge before or to any grand jury or court of inquiry investigating such crime the name of such person giving such information, and the same shall be in such case a privileged communication. "Any person who shall give to any editor,

publisher, reporter or correspondent of a newspaper false information concerning the commission of a crime, and who shall assume such information to be true, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$500. A similar measure was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Crumbaker, of Evansville. One of the purposes of the bill is to prevent "fake" newspaper stories.

Primary Bill in House Committee. The House committee on elections took up the Senate primary election bill yesterday afternoon at an open meeting that was attended by several Indianapolis men who are interested in the bill. Attorney R. O. Hawkins, Senator Thompson, the

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one; Kesciusko and Marshall, one; Cass, author of the bill, Attorney A. C. Harris, who was chairman of the committee that drafted the original bill, and E. A. Perkins, president of the State Federation of Labor, addressed the committee and argued that the bill should be reported favorably.

action as yet, and will hold another open meeting next Tuesday evening to hear further discussion of its merits, or demerits, before deciding on a report. It is under-stood that a majority of the committee favors the bill, and it will probably be favorably reported, although some amendments may be recommended. An effort will be made to have the committee repor an amendment striking out the provisi that the circuit judges shall select the primary commissioners from a list of twen-ty names furnished by the chairman of the county party organization. This provision was incorporated in the bill on an amendment by Senator O'Brien, who is the chairman of the Democratic state com-

Rumors Anent Fee and Salary Bill. The Democratic members of the House have caucused to oppose the Gard fee and salary bill, and yesterday it was openly bruited about the hall of representatives that the officials interested in the bill had made up a nice little jackpot to be used in an effort to break this caucus action. A prominent member of the minority, who would not consent that his name be used, said he was reliably informed that the backers of the bill had raised a fund of from \$1,500 to \$2,000, which would be freely spen

to get minority votes.
"As long as the minority remains solidly against the bill it cannot be passed," he said. "There are enough Republicans who are against the bill to insure its defeat if the thirty-two votes on our side can be relied on. I do not believe there is a member of the minority who is susceptible to influence of the kind the lobby is bringing one; Howard, one; Howard and Carroll, to bear, but it will hurt nothing to let the

Amends South Bend Charter.

Among the new bills introduced yesterday in the House was one by Representative Talcott that is expected to create a small storm in South Bend. It amends the charter of that city and provides that the Board of Public Safety, instead of being appointed by the mayor, shall be appointed by the Governor, as the boards of police commis-sioners are selected for smaller cities under the metropolitan police law.

Mr. Talcott said that there had been some dissatisfaction in South Bend for some time over the manner in which the affairs were conducted and this bill is offered as a remedy. Mr. Talcott added that he anticipated that there would be lively

Looked at Taylor Sword.

by South Bend people.

lobbying done both for and against the bil

During the session of the House yesterday afternoon the speaker announced that a recess would be taken to give the members an opportunity to view the sword which on Monday will be presented to Admiral Taylor in the name of the people of Indiana. The sword was brought in by Admiral Brown, who had a bodyguard in the shape of a special police officer some seven feet in height, and the case was placed on the desk in the front of the hall. The members and visitors crowded around to view "the remains," as one mer facetiously described the proceedings. The sword is a handsome one and it was great-The sword was also exhibited in the Sen-

Signed by the Governor.

The Governor signed House bill No. 30 yesterday. The bill grades embezzlement, as larceny is graded, into grand and petit embezzlement and specifies the punish-

Both Houses Adjourn. Neither the Senate nor the House will be

in session to-day, both branches having adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

No. 356-Kittinger-Providing that no bank

can operate in Indiana with less than \$25,000

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE. New Senate Bills.

capital stock.—Banks and Trust Companies. No. 357—Kittinger—Providing that no min-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL 4.) Ecsema, No Cure, No Pay.

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINT-MENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.